Consideration of Collicians authority for the Statement that it is better for an American to represent himself as an Englishman in Santiago and Valparaiso if he wishes commercial recognition and social civility. The late Dr. Buth and Engign Dashell of the navy had an experience in Valparaiso which showed to what extent the Chilians could go without interference or protest from this Government. They attended a theatre one night in Valparaiso, and they found that the box assigned them was to be guarded by a sentry, for no reason than that they were American naval officers and were regarded as auspicious characters. Dr. Ruth put the soldier boddly out of the box and ended them was to be guarded by a sentry, for no reason than that they were American naval officers and were regarded as auspicious characters. Dr. Ruth put the soldier boddly out of the box and ended the matter by this personal display the content of the collicians of the collicians and the collicians are come to regard the United States as a nation incapable of caring for its citizons. They have systematically taken advantage of their position remote from our own ports, and have encountered no opposition to the inclination to asticy their splits upon individuals. The reports on file in the State and Navy Departments of the free presents of the free propers of the

will probably be known whether there is to be war with Chill or not.

The 12-inch gun for the Monterey arrived at Ban Francisco to-day, and the specially built car which carried the huge weapon will return to Washington for the companion gun, which is all ready for shipment at the Indian Head proving ground. In the event of war without the Irat the Monterey is now a formidable craft with this powerful modern gun, and would be an effective agent in the defence of the Californian coast.

The plans for the equipment of the steamship Ohio, which is to be incorporated into the United States service in the event of war, have been completed, and Commander Chadwick, who has aided Secretary Trany in many ways of late in the formation of the temporary forces to assist the regular navy, went the formation of the tempo-assist the regular navy. In n to-day to carry out he department has determ the Ohlo at the Boston Navy take several of the large ma in the shops at that yard and the steamer, which we

used as a floating repair shop and detailed for service on the Pacific station. Of course the actual labor of transferring tools will not be begun until it is found that war is inevitable, but the department has contracted for the use of the steamer, and has selected the machine tools which are likely to be needed in repairing damages to ships without bringing them up to the Mare Island Navy Yard. Commander Chadwick, who until lately commander Chadwick, who until lately commanded the Yorktown, will see that the tools are properly placed in the vessel and that a competent crew of machinists is selected to man her. She will be a useful ally at the scene of hostilities, and the determination to equip her for this kind of service is an indication of the seriousness with which the department regards the situation.

The work on the monitors is being rushed, and all other forms of naval construction are being rapidly put in order for the service, which every one at the Navy Department thinks is unavoidable. The shipment of ammunition and projecties continues and everything is being done to save time in case Congress should decide upon an aggressive atroke on Monday there will be not time lost in moving upon what will then become the enemy.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ULTIMATUM.

Tweive War Ships Rendy to Back It Up-The Request for Egun's Recall,

Washinoron, Jan. 23.-The President has practically given Chili a last opportunity to yield gracefully to the demands of the United States and give satisfaction for the Baltimore affair without appearing to be forced to act. He has instructed Minister Egan to ask the Chillan Government what is going to be done and whether it is proposed to do anything at all. It, in answer to Mr. Egan's inquiry, expressions of regret or promises of reparation are received, the Daited States will give a reasonable time for the fulliment of the promises, and much less will be taken in satisfaction for the outrage than if this country is put to the necessity of resorting to a show of force to obtain justice. Minister Egan is expected to urge an immediate answer to his inquiry, and if it is not forthcoming in a few days, the President will assume that Chill will not do anything until

pressure is brought to bear. retary Tracy is firmly convinced that at least a show of force will be necessary to bring the Chillans to terms. He seems to agree that the Chilians to terms. He seems to agree that far with the prevailing opinion among naval efficers, that the Chilians can understand no arguments unless backed up by force, and his present clan contemplates a navail demonstration in the immediate vicinity of Vainaraiso, participated in by twolve ships. Upon the strival of Admiral Gherardi at Montevideo all these ships will be so disposed that this domonstration can be made with great promptness, and it is believed that the areacoe of these ships in Chilian waters and he knowledge that more are on their way will have a very sobering effect on the Chilian diplomats. Every preparation is being made for this domonstration and for the lostilities that will follow it, if necessary. Great quantities of coal are being purchased and stored where the United States can get at it whenever it is wanted, and the department is giving special attention to the problem of coaling at sea, which will have to be resorted to much of the time in case of hostilities.

The request for the recall of Minister Egan by the Chilian Government was the principal topic of conversation in official circles to-day. Second Assistant Secretary Adoc. In answer to a quastion as to what the course of procedure would probably be in case of a request of the kind, said that there were eight different ways in which it might be treated. The case is similar in many respects to the incident which hold to the severance of relations by this Government with Lord Suckville-West, the Minister of Great Britain at Washington, in October, 1888. Then complaint was made against lighter Sackville-West, the Minister and because in averall interviews, intended by publication, the Minister used expressions

reflecting upon the motives of the President and his Cabinet in connection with Canadian guestions, then the subject of negotiations. Lord Salisbury ropiled that the newspaper interviews might be susceptible of explanation or denial if brought to the attention of the Minister. As to the Murchison letter, his Lordship said he had never known a private communication, such as that was conceded to be, to become the subject of international discussion. In any event, her M ajesty's Government, as advised, did not feel that the Upited States should insist upon having Lord Sackville-West recalled by them, as such an event would inevitably terminate his career, but suggested that the United States might dismits him, a course for which many preocedents existed. Being satisfied that the British Government would not act with the desired promptness, Secretary Bayard, under instructions from President Cleveland, notified Lordson from the country, in case he desired to leave, and to that end passports were enclosed.

Chill is dissatisfied with Minister Egan and has regulated his recall. This Government has a right to know the reasons which render him unacceptable to the Government of that country; and, if it is the purpose to recall him, it would probably ask for the reason. But it is understood that Mr. Egan will not be recalled, and if Chill wants to have him leave the country ahe will have to do as this Government and then leave. In

furnished by the Chilian officials bearing upon the Baltimore affair, and had also read the testimony given by the Baltimore's officers and crew, and that nothing was developed therein tending to change the complexion of the first reports of the affair viewed from this standpoint. The President therefore, it is said, leit constrained to recur to the note of Oct. 23 last, upon which Mr. Egan made the first official representation for the United States to the Chilian Government, and to insist that apology and reparation for the assault were due. So far as can be learned, nothing was said about the Matra note, as the situation recurs to the date of the first note, before the Matta circular was issued.

The sending of this message, it is thought, will have the effect of bringing matters to a crisis, and when the President's message goes to Congress on Monday he may be able to accompany it with a statement of something more definite respecting the condition of the status of the relations between the two countries than has been known for some time past. The message and accompanying documents, correspondence, &c., will form a bulky volume. The message, as has been stated, will comprise it is believed, not more than 4,000 or 5,000 words. But the State Department's correspondence with Minister Egan, and with the Chilian Legation of this city, including the enclosures explanatory of some of the despatches, and comprising official correspondence here and in Chili, will make nearly, if not quite, 240,000 words. Besides this, the correspondence of the Navy Department with its officers, which covers the Itata affair in extense, and the Ifali report of the testimony taken at the examination of the Baltimony taken at the examination of th of the officials who has read some of the evidence said that it fully bore out all that had been claimed respecting the outbreak against the sailors, as to its premeditation. the sailors, as to its premeditation and the an-imus of the assailants.

THEY DON'T LIKE EGAN.

A Chillan Newspaper Hints that His Re call Would Be Gratifying. The Chilian Times of Dec. 19, received by the

last mail, contains the following editorial under the heading. "The Question With the United States," in which the demand for the recall of Minister Egan is broadly hinted. The Times says: "A week ago, in publishing translations of

some documents relating to the unfortunate affair of the sailors of the Baltimore, we expressed the opinion that the question with the United States had passed the acute stage. and had entered upon a period of comparative calm. Subsequent events have fully justified that opinion, and, taken in connection with the telegram which we publish on another page from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Intendente of Valparaiso, the question may be considered to be as good as settled. At any rate, there is no longer room to

the Intendente of Valparaiso, the question may be considered to be as good as settled. At any rate, there is no longer room to fear that the relations between the United States and Chill will be disturbed in a manner that would be fraught with disastrous consequences to both countries. On the contrary, there is now every reason to bolieve that the former traditionally good relations between the two countries will be restored.

"The late quarrel on paper, in fact, will be found to have served, at least, one good purpose. It has afforded both parties to it an opportunity for speaking their minds. There will no longer be any nagging between the two countries. Each of them has had its say, and each one now understands the grievances that rankled in the breast of the other, and there can be no doubt that each will exert itself to the utmost to remove all motives for discord. After the late tension this result is very gratifying, for although war between the two countries was hardly to be apprehended, the question as it stood a few days age was not without its disquieting aspects. Everything, however, is now changed, and, without wishing in any way to appear invidious, we think we may fairly claim for the little Ropublic a not unimportant victory.

"She had her grievances, not so much, perhaps, against the great republic itself as against certain of its agents, and polain statement of these facts has won for her the sympathy of the majority of the press and people of the United States. In order to remove the slightest vostige even of discord, it would be an act of graceful condescension on the part of the United States. In order to remove the sightest vostige even of discord, it would be an act of graceful condescension on the part of the United States Government. The history of the causes which have led up to the late serious misuaderstandings between the two nations may be mutually agreenable."

The following is the telegram alluded to:

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs sent on the reset and decorum of both countr

Work at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Nonrolk, Jan. 23.-In an interview this morning Commodore Weaver gave the follow-ing information: "We are now employing setween 1,600 and 1,700 men. No orders have ing information: been received in regard to working overtime as yet. The monitor Passaic is in the Simp-son dry dook having her bottom scraped and cleaned preparatory to painting. As soon as this is completed and a small amount of work has been done on her by the steam engineering department she will be taken out of the dry dock and a dock trial of her engines made. fter which she will be ready for active service

MANCHESTER, Jan. 23,-Capt. C. H. Manning. on the retired list of the navy, was for some in Chill, and is thoroughly familiar with the

in Chill, and is thoroughly familiar with the country and people. In an interview to-day, he said:

"Knowing the temper of the Chillans, I do not look for any apology. They are not that kind of people. They had rather fight than apologize. The chances are that the Chillans will get a good thrashing, but it will not be until after some trouble. The Chillans and put an army of 100,000 men in the field, and would keep at bay 250,000 men, with the advantage of position which the Chillans have. Our only important plan is to take the nitrate beds and the city of Valparaiso, and we can take our pay from these sources at our leisure. The moment war is declared, Peru and Bolivia will want to take a hand in it, and Callao, a fortified seaport town of Peru, will become our base of supplies. Our navy can wipe that of Chill out of existence."

Pacumonia Develops-The Crisis is Expected This Morning.

Cyrus W. Field's condition was considered very serious last night. On Thursday he took slight cold, which developed into an inflamnation of the lungs. In his already weak condition this was very

dangerous, but during the earlier part of yes-terday he seemed to be slightly improving. and pneumonia, which was feared, had not yet Later he grew worse, and at 10 o'clock last night this bulletin was put out by his doctors:

"Mr. Field's condition is not as satisfactory as it was this afternoon." Drs, Fuller and Keyes, who are attending him, were fearful at the time Mr. Field showed

signs of the cold that pneumonia might follow it. In that case they admitted that his chances for life would be very small.

Mr. Fleid was said last night to be growing weaker.
When Dr. Fuller left the house at 11 o'clock he said Mr. Field was not likely to die last night.
The crisis is expected this morning. Pneumonia had developed.

O'REAGAN BLAMED NO ONE.

The Only Thing He Was Dead Sure of Was othy O'Reagan, the hostler, who was

ound insensible and with both legs broken at the Fortieth street end of the Park avenue tunnel early on Friday morning, made the following remarkable statement to Coroner Mes-

"On Tuesday morning last I do not know exactly what happened to me. I was so pened to me until the next morning. I was injured in Thirty-second street; not it was Thirty-fourth street and Lexington avenue. A horse walked over me and a four-wheeled carriage ran over me. I do not think the driver intentionally ran over me. I was intoxicated at the time. I know the driver is not to blame. He came along too slow to do any harm. I was running scross the street and slipped and fell under the wheels. The driver drove as carefully as he could. I do not blame him and I do not want him punished. If I was killed I would not blame him because it was not his fault.

"Timothy X O'Readan."

O'Reagan could not tell how with both legs broken he managed to get from Lexington avenue and Thirty-fourth street. By "Tuosday morning" he apparently meant Thursday night, unless Tuesday was the day he began to drink.

Thomas Kelly, a Fourth avenue car driver. jured in Thirty-second street; noi it was Thir-

to drink.

Thomas Kelly, a Fourth avenue car driver, acknowledges running over what he thought was a bundle of rags when going up town on Friday morning. As O'Reagan was found on the up-town track shortly afterward, it is presumed that he was the bundle of rags in spite of his statement to the contrary. O'Reagan died last night.

Killed for Annoying the Women. DATTON, O., Jan. 23.-Frank Wildasin was nstantly killed at 12:30 o'clock this morning by Randolph Frantz at the home of William E. ouders in Browntown, a suburb of this city. Wildasin was desperately in love with Mrs. Roth, sister-in-law of Frantz, Mrs. Frantz, her mother, and Mrs. Reth, another daughter, her mother, and Mrs. Both, another daughter, were at the Fark Theatre last night. Wildasin saw them and sent Mrs. Both a note to leave the place. This she refused to do. When the periormance was over the ladies started home, and were met on the street by Wildasin, who insuited the ladies, threatening Mrs. Both with death. Wildasin followed the fadies home, and, addressing Souders, Wildasin said:
"If she (Mrs. Both) ever gets into this house she will never get out alive."
Futile attempts were made to pacify the man. Beturning to the porch, a wordy war ensued. In attempting to recenter the house, Frants and his wile barred the way, wildasin secured a hatchet and forced his way into the house, whereupon Frants shot him through the heart. Wildasin was formerly a member of the Fire Department.

End of a Long Strike. The strike of the lasters employed by the East New York Shoe Company, which has been going on for two years, was amicably set-tled yesterday at a conference between representatives of the company and of the Lasters' Union. The strike originally took place be Union. The strike originally took place because the company refused to recognize one of the clauses in an agreement presented for acceptance by the employees. This clause was to the effect that the non-union men in the employ of the company should be gradually replaced by union men. At yesterday's conference this point was conceded by the company. The New England Label League was formed in Boston on Friday night by a convention of trades representatives, the object being to push the use of trade labels. P. M. Wauless of the Iron Moulders Union is the President and Edward P. Britt of Typographical Union 13 Secretary.

ark and Passaic. general confidence. Be pleased to request the court to accelerate the investigation of the Baltimore affair, and appeal to its zeal to terminate without delay this lamentable affair.

What Lieut, McCrra Would Make Call De.

EL Paso, Tox., Jan. 23.—Liout, McCrea of the cruiser Baltimore was in this city yesterday on his way from San Francisco to Washington, where he has been summoned to deliver his report on the trouble which has brought about the strained relations with Chill. He said that he thought that the ultimatum of the An effort is being made to promote an elec-

They Want an Electric Road Between New-

DIED AT THE UNION CLUB.

AGED JAMES A. HAMILTON STRICKEN IN THE EAST PARLOR. Ills Disease was Augina Pectoris, of Which

He Had Had Another Attack a Week Before-A Member of the Club Since 180L Mr. James Augustus Hamilton of 33 East Thirty-ninth street died suddenly of angina pectoris at the Union Club last even-ing. Mr. Hamilton had been a Un-ion Club man since 1881. He entered the parlor on the Fifth avenue side of the club house about 9:45 o'clook last night, and after saying "Good evening" to those he recognized. sat down in a chair. He had hardly sat down when he fell back in his chair and almost immediately expired.

A moment before he sat down he had shaken hands with Mr. John Stewart. They sat down side by side. Noticing that Mr. Hamilton was in distress, Mr. Stewart asked:

"Have you the grip? You look bad."
"No," answered Mr. Hamilton, "but I have another of those attacks." These were his last words.

Dr. George Montague Swift, who had been treating Mr. Hamilton since last September for angina pectoris, told Coroner Messemer that Mr. Hamilton had had an attack last Sunday on the street. He was taken home and did not leave the house again until Friday. Dr. Swift gave him a hypodermic inhim perfectly comfortable for the time, but he succumbed to the next attack of the disease. Mr. Henry Meyer of 41 West Seventeenth street, who was present when Mr. Hamilton

street, who was present when Mr. Hamilton died, heard on Tuesday that Mr. Hamilton was very sick, and went to see him. Mr. Hamilton was too ill to be seen. He had had attacks of heart trouble at Saratoga last summer. Mr. Meyer was in the "East room" at the Union Club when Mr. Hamilton came in last night. Mr. Hamilton had hardly had time to sit down when he fell back in what Mr. Meyer thought was a swoon. They attempted to give him brandy, but he was unable to swallow. Dr. R. W. Amidon was called in from next door and found Mr. Hamilton dead.

The remains were laid out in the reception room of the club until Coronor Messemer had given a permit for the removal when they were taken to the dead man's home.

Mr. Hamilton was 77 years old. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Suffern, and four children—three daughters and a son. Mr. Suffern Hamilton. His brother-in-law. Mr. E. 4N. Tailer, who is also a member of the club, was at the club house last night and directed the removal of the remains.

COL HERNANDEZ TO RE SHOT.

He is a Popular Mexican Soldier, and Re-

cently Fought with Garas. SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 23.-A despatch was received here this evening from Monterey, Mexco, saying that Col. Nieves Hernandez, one of the popular and widely known officers in the Mexican army, was sentenced to-day to be shot for alleged complicity in the raid made by Catario Garza and his force of men at Mier. Mexico, on Dec. 13.

Hernandez was in command of the garrison at Mier at that time, and it is charged that he did not make a determined effort to capture the revolutionists when he had them within his grasp. He and his forces, however, met the Garza men a short distance from Mier, and the revolutionists were defeated in a sharp en-Gen. Lorenzo Garcia, the Commander of the

Northern Military Zone of Mexico was not satisfied with the action of Hernandez, and ordered him to be placed under arrest conveyed to Monterey in irons. and conveyed to Monterey in irons. This was done, and Hernandez was placed in the military prison, where he has been treated with great cruelty during the past few weeks. His court-martial began a few days ago, and was conducted with secreey. The court rendered its verifiet to-day at noon. The death sentence was pronounced. Hernandez bere the ordeal with the bravery of a soldier. He will be shot at sunrise on Monday.

The Federal Grand-Jury in Brownsville made its report to-day. Out of ninety-nine cases ex-The Federal Grand Jury in Brownsville made its report to-day. Out of ninety-nine cases examined they found forty indetments. The majority of these were for the violation of the neutrality laws. Of the Garza men in jail Col. Pablo Muneu. Corporal Sitlo Lonorio, and Andrus Moreno Nucces were indicted, and the rest in confinement were released. Thomas Garza, United States deputy marshal, who was arrested on suspicion of being a revolutionist, was also released, the Grand Jury failing to find a bill against him. The Grand Jury eriticised the customs officers and deputy marshals for making arrests for petry of enees and selzure

this evening from a trustworthy source that Garan's headquariers are now definitely known. They are in Texas. His capture will be made within the next few days.

SEVEN PERSISTENT BEGGARS.

some of Them Accused of Enforcing Their Appeals by Violence.

Seven persons, who had been begging on the street, were arrested in the Fourth precinct last night. Detective Sullivan arrested John Ruffin, a burly negro from Albany, for taking money from a newsboy in the doorway of 157 Park row. He also arrested Barney McCoy, 24 years

old, no home, for begging in Park row: Mary Kelly of 121 Roosevelt street for begging in Kelly of 121 Roosevelt street for bogging in Chambers street, and Webster Anderson, no home, for insulting and threatening a woman who refused him money.

Detective Daniel Dugan arrested Charles Elbert, 56 years old, no home. Elbert approached a young girl in Park row and followed her to James street. He had just laid hold of her when he was arrested.

Policeman Adams arrested Samuel G. Hayes, a painter, of 340 West Forty-ninth street, on the complaint of William H. Rowe, a bricklayer, of 177 Manhattan avenue, Jersey City. At the Oak street station llowe said Hayes approached him, and demanded meney, but got a drink instead. There were several more drinks, and when Bowe missed his watch and mohey he had Hayes arrested. Bowe's watch and \$18 were found in Hayes's pocket.

At 12 o'ciock Detectives Clarken and Dugan arrested Timothy J. Doyle, a truckman, of 3 Madison street. The comptainant was Robert W. Muir, a printer, 44 years old, of 73 Lexington avenue. Muir said Doyle had assaulted him in New Chambers street when he refused to give him money. When the men were searched at the station house Muir was penniless, while Doyle had \$10. He explained this by saving he carned \$12 a week, and the \$16 was his week's wages. Chambers street, and Webster Anderson, no

KINNEY'S THROAT SLASHED.

Says Doran Reeled Up and Attacked Rim Without a Word. George Kinney, a young plumber who lives at 50 broome street, was cut in the right side of the check about SN o'clock last night by a man who said he was Edward J. Doran, sign painter, of 472 Poarl street. Kinney was standing at the northwest corner of Broome street and South Fifth avenue when

street and South Fifth avenue when he saw a drunken man come reeling across the street from the diagonally opposite corner, headed directly for him. He started to move out of the way, when it occurred to him that the man was going to ask to be directed to some place, so he turned and waited. The man came up to him and looked him in the face for an instant, kindey says, and then without a word slashed him in the throat with a small penknife.

The wound was a long jagged one, and the blood spurted out. Kinney but his hand to the wound to stop the blood and the man went reeling down Broome street. Policeman Meyars of the Prince street station had been watching the drunken man.

When he saw him strike Kinney he arrested him and took him to the station house after aending out an ambulance call. Ambulance Surgeon Kropp of St. Vincent's Hospital, who dressed Kinney's wound, said it was a very dangerous one.

driessed Rinney's wound, said it was a very dangerous one.

At the station house the prisoner could not give any coherent account of himself. At one time he said he cut Kinney because Kinney had assaulted him again he denied that story, and refused any explanation. Paro Game Halded.

Police Captain Short of Williamsburgh raided a fare game at 200 liedford avenue at 11 o'clock last night. He accested Henry Alexander, said to be an old-time New York gambler, who was dealing, and eight punters. The place was fitted up in good style. The police took a complete gambling outfit, a pile of notes and chips, and several packs of cards. All the prisoners were locked up.

and the second particle of the second particl

STOOD UP TO BILLIARD.

Mr. Huber Offered Pight to Min District Leader-No Fight, The Alpha Club is the headquarters of the Republican machine in the Twelfth district. It stands in Fifth street, away over near the Fast River, and is just now remarkable for

The most extraordinary of these reasons is that it is being cleaned and put in some sort of habitable condition. The other reason is that just about the time the theatrical performances were beginning on Friday a performance of a private character was being enacted on the parlor floor.

The actors were George Hilliard, the Republican leader of the district and William H. Huber, a prominent Republican, who is interested during the day in the fruit business. The audience was small and select. It consisted of Adolph F. Lux, William A. Graham, Charles H. Clarke, Robert Ellis and a few other machinists of the district. Mr. Hilliard is a stately person. He makes a good front, which he helps along with a gruff tone. He has a summer home on Long Island, and can ride horseback. In short he is what Johnny Simpson calls a "way upper."

Mr. Huber is smaller physically than Mr. Hilliard. He knows a good deal about district politics, and the manner in which Mr. Hilliard has been bossing things has not met with his commendation.

For instance, when a vacancy recently oclican leader of the district, and William H.

polities, and the mauner in which Mr. Hilliard has been bossing things has not met with his commendation.

For instance, when a vacancy recently occurred under flevenus Collector Eddman, Mr. Hilliard turned the place ever to Ignatz Meirowitz. The place is worth \$1.150 a year, and Mr. Huber thought it should have been disposed of by the organization.

When Mr. Hilliard sauntered into the club on Friday night he had a cigar in his mouth. Ho sounted critically around the parlor walls, Mr. Huber and the audience finally remarked him. One of the audience finally remarked:

Mr. Hilliard snifted and replied: "You bet they do, and when they're finished I want all you fellows to understand that nobody but members will be allowed in them."

Mr. Huber remarked that he guessed the House Committee would have something to say about that.

Mr. Hilliard banged a table with his fist.

No they won't," he said. "I'm running this district: I'm the boss of it, and you fellows have got to realize that fact."

Mr. Huber got hot. "I've been in politics in this district for twenty-five years," he cried, "and I know just as much about polities as you." Hilliard eyed him eyer and then said:

and I know just as much about politics as you.

Mr. Hilliard eyed him over and then said:

"You ain't got my brains." This made Mr. Huber hot in the collar, and he jumped up. "Hilliard." he said. "you're a liar. I can knock you out any time, either socially, politically, or physically."

After a moment's thought Mr. Huber added:
"If you like, I'll fight you now."

Mr. Huber put his dists up and sec-sawed them back and forth and up and down. He duoked his head and stood on each foot in turn. This belligerent attitude swed Mr. Hilliard, who stepped back quickly and said:
"You keep your hands off me, d're hear?"
Then he wont away. After Mr. Huber had time to cool off yesterday he was asked about the performance. "Yes, I called him a liar." he said, "and I'm out for blood; and I was ready to fight him, and we're tired over in that district of poo-bahs and lord-high-cockalorums."

Mr. Hilliard denied that portion of the per-

Instruction of the per-lorums."

Mr. Hilliard denied that portion of the per-formanceln which he was called a liar. Things are red hot over in the Twelfth and an effort will probably be made to turn down Hilliard and elect Huber leader.

YES, AND WHO'S THE MAN? publican Polities Alive!

John W. Vrooman, lately Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, strolled into the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and was asked what he thought of the standing of the Republican organization in this county. He intimated that it had reached a pretty low state. He was then asked who he thought was responsible for that. He declined to mention any names. Finally he said:

The fact is, and no man who knows anything about the matter and who has any regard for the truth will dispute it. that at the election of President Harrison the Republican election of President Harrison the Republican party of this county was in excellent condition. It was united and powerful. From this condition it has gradually become weaker, until at present it is a laughing stock for the Democrats and an object of pity to every Republican organization in other States."

Mr. Vrooman thought that some active steps should be taken immediately to infuse into the organization some sort of life. He said that a good way to do this would be to locate a headquarters in this city in which all the affairs of the party in the State could be attended to. In charge of this headquarters, and as a sort of manager of the State machine, should be a man to whom a good salary should be paid.

"He should be a man of shilltra" said Mr.

arn what the difficulty is.

DE BRAZZA'S EXPEDITION. He to Buried to the Depths of Africa on a

Mysterious Mission. Paris, Jan. 23.-Savorgnan de Brazza, the famous explorer, is now far inland in Africa on a mysterious mission. It is wise, however, to distrust the sensational reports of some of the French newspapers. The Government promptly contradicted the story in one newspaper that De Brazza had with him 2,000 armed men, and that his purpose was to march straight to Lake Tchad for the purpose of annexing that region to the French dominions. It is believed the Government is not willing to announce the full purpose of De Brazza's present journey. Mr. Étienne, the Secretary

of State for the Colonies, however, says: "De Brazza lett Libreville, on the Upper Ogowe River, on Dec. 7 with a sufficiently large force of porters and Senegalese soldiers to inforce of porters and Senegalese soldiers to insure the success of his journey. It is well known that Mr. Dybowski is leading a force from the Mobangi tributary of the Congo north toward the Shari River, which camples into Lako Tehad, along the route followed by the ill-fated Crampel expedition. De Brazza intends to strike the Sanga River, another affluent of the Congo, to the west of Dybowski's route. De Brazza will then ascend the Sanga, and will gradually bend his route toward the east, and will form a junction with Dybowski at the Shari River. Their purpose is to look for traces of the lost explorer. Crampel. It is well known that De Brazza does not helieve Crampel is dead, and he intends to find and succor him.

It is thought, however, that De Brazza's purpose is, in company with Dybowski, to advance to Lake Tehad. The French do not credit the report brought back by the Royal Niger Commany's expedition to Lake Tehad last year that Bornu is inaccessible to white enterprise. They believe that English are merely trying to scare other nations off.

Trouble in a Rondout Lutheran Church. KINGSTON, Jan. 23 .- A church war has broken out in the Spring Street Lutheran Church of Rondout, of which the Rev. Mr. Schmidtkowz is pastor. The services are conducted in the German language, and for some time past the younger element have expressed a strong desire to have a portion of the service in Eng-lish, with which tongue they are more conversant. This was opposed by many of the older members of the congregation, and older members of the congregation, and several of the English-speaking members began to attend the churches of other denominations, where they could understand the sermons and take part in the singing and other parts of the service. Inducements were thrown out for the return of the seeding members, and sociables, fairs, and other entertainments were arranged to please the young people. For a while things ran smoothly, but another outbreak has arisen which promises to prove disastrous to the church.

which promises to prove disastrous to the church.

Frof. C. Louis Steihl, a popular young musical director and instructor, is in charge of the day school connected with the church. The pastor and the professor are not on the best of terms, and it is said that their wives do not speak as they pass by. A few days ago the professor administered cornoral punishment to one of his pupils, the son of a truster. The professor was asked to apologize for his conduct, but he declined to do so. It is said that he has decided to tender his resignation and, with the fifty English-speaking members, start an English Lutheran church and school. Several persons, who are interested in the movement with him, promise large subscriptions toward the erection of a suitable place of worship.

The Grip

Has shown by its sudden attacks. Its terriors production, and its serious, often fatal results that it is a discuss to be feared. For a fully developed case of the Orip, the care of a skilled physician is necessary. As a Preventive of the Orip we confidently recommend flood's careaparilla, which parifies the blood, keeps the bidneys and liver in healthy solion, gives strength where it is needed and keeps up the health-tone so that the system readily throws off attacks of the Grip, or of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Passmonia and other se-rious diseases. After the Orip

Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled for parifying the blood and restoring the

FOUR CITIZEN DETECTIVES.

One Wears False Whiskers, and One of the Others Gots Rim Arrested.

A well-dressed, medium-sized man with a big blond moustache and whiskers, and about 30 years old, was arrested in Montague street. Prooklyn, yesterday afternoon as a suspicious police station he said he was Alexander Livngston of 791 Lexington avenue, in this city. While he was in front of the desk at the station whiskers were false, and their removal had the effect of completely transforming his appearance, as his face, with the exception of a very faint moustache, was perfectly smooth. Between 2 and 3 o'clock he had been seen wandering up and down Montague street. sionally stopping and glancing furtively

MRS. KINGSBURY'S WEALTH.

Nearly \$100,000 in Currency and Securities

Found in Her Home. LYME, Conn., Jan. 23 .- Sixty thousand dolars in cash and bank books representing \$30,000 were found here to-day. They are the hidden wealth belonging to the late Mrs. Jane Kingsbury, who died last Saturday, and was

Attorney Cunningham and a Mr. Griswold ame across several bank books concealed in a chest in a spare bedroom. They were found in bureau drawers which had not been used to the knowledge of the other persons in the

incuse for years.

The books represented deposits amounting to about \$30,000. The search was continued and to-day \$50,000 in money was found hidden in different places.

Of this sum \$14,000 was in gold pieces in denominations ranging from \$1 to \$50. The balance was in currency. It was all hidden in the bottoms of trunks, bureau-drawers and beds.

beds.

How Mrs. Kingsbury hoarded this money is a mystery to every one familiar with her manner of living. What her income was no one knows, but it was always thought she lived up

I lawsuits in this State and Kentucky. They lasted for twelve years.

RICH MISS GUINEE'S HUSBAND.

He is a Letter Carrier, and Her Father, the Jantor, Boesn't Like Him.

When Mrs. Mary Daley died last summer she left to her granddaughter, protty 17-year-old Fatella Guinee, the apartment houses at 335 East Twenty-second street and 405 East 117th street, worth together \$40,000, and some perstreet, worth together \$40,000, and some personal property besides. Miss Guinee's mother was dead and she had been brought up by her grandmother. At Mrs. Daiey's death a guardian was appointed for Miss Guinee, and he employed her father, Patrick Guinee, as janitor of the Twenty-second street house, in which she lived. Twelve days ago Miss Guinee married John Keegan, a letter carrier, and brought him home to the Twenty-second street house. Guinee didn't like the marriage, and on Thursday night he ordered his daughter and her husband out of the house and, when they refused to go, tried to eject Keegan by Jorce. They had Guinee arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, but were unwilling to press the charge, so Justice Hogan lot him go after advising him as to the rights of his daughter.

EVERETT & POST ASSIGN. They Are Zine and Leud Brokers in St.

Louis, Chicago, and New York. Sr. Louis, Jan. 23.-Everett & Post, zinc and load brokers of St. Louis, Chicago, and New York, have made an assignment. They have

York, have made an assignment. They have been in business here since 1878. Several years ago they started a branch in Chicago called the standard Metal Company in which it was said they invested \$40,000, and in January, 1889, they started a sciling branch in New York. The firm is composed of Bichard Everett and Henry L. Post.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A deed covering the Chicago property of Everett & Post was filed here carly this afternoon. Those familiar with the lead and zinc commission business say that Everett & Post have been caught by a sorious drop in the market, and have been unable to meet all their contracts.

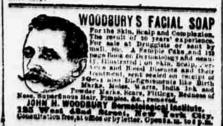
Edward Buctrel, the assignment is chief book-keeper in the St. Louis office.

Miss Mirlam O'Leary to be Married.

Boston, Jan. 23.—Miss Miriam O'Leary, the Boston Museum Company, is to be married to-morrow afternoon to Dr. David A. Collins of this city. The marriage will be solemnized at the residence of Architshop Williams, the Rev. Father O'Coanell of St. Joseph's Church officiating. Miss O'Leary will not relies from the stage. Dr. Collins is a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, class of 1886, is now in his 26th year, and has a good practice on Parmenter street at the North End.

Business Troubles,

Deputy Sheriff Helmberger has received a attachment for \$2,106 against Nicholas Coun-bourls of Smyrna, Turkey, who has been temporarily stopping at the Astor House, in favor of John Adams, for overadvances on consign-ments of figs. Mr. Adams claims to have ad-vanced \$13,215. on the figs, which were sold for \$10,023. The Sheriff attached some goods in a warehouse, but it is said there is no aquity in them. Mr. Combouris, it is said, was for-merly President of the Greek Brotherhood of this city.



Prospectof the Robellion of M. Fe of Norwalk Against the Gran Norwalk Jan. 28.—The action of the Grand Lodge of Masons at Hartford on Wednesday concerning the disagreement between the two Norwalk lodges—St. John's of Norwalk and Oldwell of Bouth Norwalk—has aroused eld Bt. John's Lodge to the highest pitch of indig-nation, and there is a prospect of a rebellion in comparison with which the famous trouble with Hiram Lodge of New Haven will fade into

Insignificance.
The history of the trouble was dis

the testimony taken before a committee appointed by the Grand Master, which sat is Norwalk early in December. It was shown that Henry Carlson, an aged member of St John's Lodge, and at one time possessed of some property, had latterly become poor, and pearly three years ago appealed to his lodge for assistance, which was rendered for nearly two years, and until Carlson's property was foreclosed to satisfy mortgage notes. The committee secured the small house where Carlson had lived, and, as he had no family, placed a Hungarian family in the house to care for him. This lasted several months, when the Hungarians removed to Pennsylvania. leaving behind, at the urgent request of the the Hungarians removed to Pennsylvania, leaving behind, at the urgent request of the lodge, one person to care for Carlson until other arrangements could be made. Judge Austin, the committee, spent much time during the following ten days trying to find a place for Carlson, but, as he was a heavy man and unable to walk, no one was found who was willing to take him. The Hungarian woman could remain no longer, Carlson could not be left alone, and in this extremity he was taken to the almshouse under an agreement with the selectmen that his board should be paid by the lodge. The first Selectman is a Mason, and Carlson received axcellent care, and his condition was so much improved that the officers of the lodge made no haste to take him away.

After a little more than three weeks Oldwell Lodge removed Carlson and placed him with a Hungarian family in East Norwalk. On the next day 8t. John's committee was informed that Carlson had been removed. Frompt search was made and St. John's committee, Judge Austin, found Carlson, but as he appeared to be well treated and contented, let the matter rest until the next communication of St. John's Lodge, where he made a statement of facts. A few days later Oldwell Lodge removed Carlson from Norwalk to Weston, where Judge Austin could not find him. He inquired of the Secretary of Oldwell Lodge, where it situation remained unchanged until the annual meeting of 8t. John's Lodge in December, 1890, when the secretary received an envelope containing a bill from Oldwell Lodge, where the situation remained unchanged until the annual meeting of 8t. John's Lodge in December, 1890, when the secretary received an envelope containing a bill from Oldwell Lodge, where the bear of the lodge, when the secretary received an envelope containing a bill from Oldwell Lodge. St. John's Lodge in the envelope.

The situation remained unchanged until the annual meeting of 8t. John's Lodge in the envelope. St. John's Lodge with inhumanly the bill was sent. The reply was a letter charging 8t. John's Lodge municate with Oldwell Lodge and inquire why
the bill was sent. The reply was a letter
charging St. John's Lodge with inhumanly
treating Carison and avowing that a committee of Oldwell Lodge, in the interest of humanity and Masonry and the exercise of Masonic
charity, had removed him to a proper place,
whereupon St. John's Lodge returned Carison to the jurisdiction from which he had
been unlawfully and unmasonically taken, St.
John's Lodge did not desire further correapondence with Oldwell Lodge upon that subject.

Then Oldwell Lodge brought charges against
St. John's Lodge, and a hearing was had in
Bridgeport before the Grand Masters, who
proposed that St. John's Lodge settie by paying a part of the bill. B. W. Maples, Master of
St. John's, emphatically refused to pay one
cent.

St. John's, emphatically refused to pay one cent.

The Grand Master ordered Oldwell Lodge to return Carlson to the charge of St. John's Lodge and the Master of St. John's Lodge to provide for his support outside of the almshouse. St. John's Lodge placed Carlson with a family in Norwalk, and later, after full consultation with the Grand Master, and at his advice, to the Bridgeport Hospital, on an order from the Selectmen of Norwalk. He remained there until his death on Jan. 16 last. The bill was therefore paid by the town of Norwalk. In the mean time the Grand Master had appointed a committee of three to hear the evidence and report to the Grand Lodge. St. John's Lodge objected to one of the committee because he had visited Oldwell Lodge, discussed the whole matter with the officers and several members of that lodge and unqualifiedly denounced the action of St. John's Lodge without having heard the other side, but the Grand Master decided that they were not sufficient. St. John's Lodge appealed to the Grand Lodge, but Grand Master Sterling referred St. John's Lodge to the prerogatives of the Grand Master. Genied the appeal, and ordered the hearing, which was had as before stated. In the Grand Lodge the Grand Master read an address, in which he assumed that St. John's Lodge had been guilty of unmasonic conduct, but he did not say what law or practice of Masonry had been violated. The committee suppressed most of the testimony, and found St. John's Lodge guilty. The vote was that St. John's Lodge be reprimanded, and should within sixty days pay \$192.17 to Oldwell Lodge. Prominent members of St. John's say the Grand Lodge was blased, and they will surrender their charter before they will either be reprimanded or pay one cent of the claim against them.

St. John's Lodge was instituted as St. John's No. 3. by George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master of New York, May 23, 1765, and chartered as St. John's No. 6 by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, Oct. 17, 1793. The Grand Master ordered Oldwell Lodge to

CAPI. LATOURETTE MARRIED.

His Bride Had Got Out of the Penitentiary

The residents of Tottenville are talking about the marriage of Capt. Abram Latourette to Mrs. Susan De Waters, a widow, recently released from the Kings county ponitentiary, where she served a sentence of six months where she served a sentence of six months for keeping a disorderly house. The ceremony took place on Jan. ii, at the home of Capt. Latourette in Tottonville. The Rev. M. W. F. Hull. paster of St. Paul's Methodist Church at Tottenville, officiated. The bridegroom is Sl years of age, and has six married children. He has been a life-long resident of Staten Island, and has accoundlated a fortune of \$150,000 in the planting of oysters. The bride is about 40 years cid, and has one child by a former husband.

During Mrs. De Waters's trial at Richmond the aged bridegroom was a most interested spectator. He defrayed the entire expenses of the trial, and sought every means to have the case withdrawn. When the widow was sentenced he wept like a child, and when her term expired he paid the fine of \$250. Two days after her release from prison the wedding ceremony took place.

Gen. Meige's Gifts to the National Museum Washington, Jan. 28.—The will of Gen. M. C. Meigs has been filed for probate. It is dated July 8, 1885. He leaves to the United States. to be deposited in the National Museum, the following jewelry, plate, coin, and medals of historical interest: A seal ring, with intagiling the portrait of Julius Casar: an antique stone a large signet of bronze, with stone engrave in intaglio antique of Chiron and Achillas or Æneas; cabinet and collection of coins and medals, some of them antiques, including Alexander the Great. Philip of Macedon, Julius Casar, Augustus, and other Roman and Greek heads, and Napoleon, Washington, and other medals; a large silver tureen or vase, given by the citizens of Baltimore to Commodoro Rodgers after his defence of Baltimore from the attack of the British fleet, and a silver tea kettle and lamp, presented to Gon. Meigs by the city of Washington on the occasion of the adoption of his project and report upon which the Washington squeduct was built. His library, personal property, and real estate go to his children. to be deposited in the National Museum, the

A Lynching Party Folled.

HAGERSTOWN, Jan. 23.-A mob this morning made an attempt to lynch Henry Smoots, the murderer of Susie Ferrell of Shepherdstown. His life was saved only by a desperate resistance by the authorities.

Where Yosterday's Fires Wore.

A. M -1:20, f06 Sixth avenue. Hotel Royal, damage \$10; 5:40, 176 William street, M. J. Druker, damage tritling; 11:20, 100 Etirabeth street, Nicholas Felice. 

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarchal virus, causing healthy secretions. It sileys inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores, and restores lense of taste and second CATARRH

TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER A particle is applied into each noitril and is agree bic. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. ELV MENTHERS 6, Warres 2, New York.